









# When the Walls Came Tumbling Down

## Tenth Anniversary of Theresienstadt Ghetto Liberation

By YOHANAN ARAD

Thousands of Jews, mostly from Czechoslovakia, went through the ghetto that the Germans established in 1942 in the little town of Theresienstadt. At its peak, it numbered 80,000 residents who there were housed in 1945. On an empty stomach, hard labor, those of the inmates who escaped deportation to Poland succeeded in establishing social, cultural, and educational institutions and in maintaining a high degree of discipline and organization throughout the years of Nazi brutality.

THE winds of Spring 1945 brought the tidings of Allied victory, but did not succeed in dispelling the despondency that had taken hold of the ghetto. It was like a cloud over the ghetto. They did bring some hope to the hearts of the 80,000 residents, but no one could tell what the Germans would do once they realized that the end was near.

The Jewish administration was caught by surprise one morning by an announcement from the German command that a delegation of the International Red Cross was to visit Theresienstadt to check on the conditions in which the Jews were living. It was apparent that the Germans were very nervous for the instructions which they issued to "beautify" the town and to create an impression of order and happiness were conflicting and panicky.

Strange as it seems, the Jews and the Germans were united in a desire to hide the grim reality from the delegation: the Germans because they wanted to prove the ghetto was no extermination camp, but a place where the Jewish question was being "solved" in accordance with the principles of humanitarianism; and the Jews, because they knew that if the delegation was not deceived by the facade of order and happiness, they would be sent to the extermination camps.

The "dress rehearsal" that took place on the eve of the visit was marked by an incident which proved very difficult. It was going to be to deceive the delegation. When one of the S.S. officers, in civilian clothes, came up to an old woman and assuming a friendly tone, asked her a few questions, she did agree that she lacked nothing, but at a query about how her family was she broke down and sobbing bitterly, blurted out that they had been deported from the ghetto to Poland, where they were never heard of again. Such words were not meant for the ears of the visitors who were due on the morrow.

The desperate Germans ordered that the Red Cross representative be brought to the house for the aged woman. The Red Cross representative, a young man, was told that the woman was ill and that the delegation could not help noting, made it impossible for it not to guess the woman's family was due on the morrow. It had understood all too well what would happen if it told the world all the facts, and that it limited its efforts to recommendations about improvements to be effected.

During the course of the visit, one of the delegates managed to inform a group of ghetto residents that a permanent representative of the International Red Cross would be staying in the ghetto to take over the administration of Theresienstadt. The news spread like wildfire and excited everyone.

**Changed Attitude**  
But greater surprises were in store for the bewildered residents. At the end of April the German command announced that a group of Danish Jews would be allowed to leave the ghetto and to return to their country under the auspices of the Red Cross. Until then, the residents' experience had taught them that there were only two ways out of the ghetto: the cemetery and the extermination camps.

Reacting on preventing crowds from congregating and afraid of demonstrations, the Nazis ordered the population to remain indoors when heavy buses carrying the Danish Red Cross would come. But when one of the Red Cross officials expressed his surprise at the sight of the deserted streets the Nazis reversed their

and their happiness at returning to "their ghetto." Only now did the veterans realize how relieved they were of their years of internment had been, and how very different from the lot of the deportees.

Within a few days it became apparent that there were cases of typhus and other contagious diseases among the new arrivals, and it was only thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Jewish administration that a major epidemic was prevented.

From then on the march of events seemed lightning speed. The disappearance of the S.S. from the confines of the ghetto and the reinforcement of the machine-gun emplacements on its walls was proof that the days of German rule were counted. The representative of the Red Cross, which took up residence in the German headquarters, apparently came to an agreement with the Nazis: the latter would refrain from shootings and reprisals in exchange for the city on condition the Jews, for their part, would preserve order, refrain from trying to leave Theresienstadt, and before the arrival was given, and abstain from "provocative deeds."

**Hopes and Doubts**  
On May 2 empty trucks were spotted outside the wall, approaching the German headquarters, and soon the S.S. were loaded with their furniture and their own furniture onto them. There was no doubt about it any longer: the Germans were about to leave.

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**Stream of Liberated**  
It was on one of those nights that the Jewish population was drawn out into the streets by a report that the war was over and that the Nazi regime was down. People embraced each other, and a daring band of young people tried to force its way out of the ghetto. When news of the demonstration reached the German command, he summoned the head of the Jewish administration, who was told that the S.S. would open fire if the crowds were not dispersed within ten minutes.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that the German command was able to avert the demonstration that liberation was not yet at hand and that the Jews were still being held in the ghetto. The S.S. was still arguing with the crowd when the trucks carrying the refugees to the liberation that they had better disperse. One group, which was ordered to disperse, was ordered to turn back. The Jews feared the worst, but in the end, the demonstration was averted.

As the month drew to its close a steady flow of Jews began to stream into Theresienstadt from Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, France, and Holland — men and women, young and old, who were directed to the ghetto with the promise of a new life. They were welcomed with food and shelter, and many of them were employed in the various workshops and offices that had been set up in the ghetto.

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STYLES IN THE EAST

## America Changes China Policy

By A Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, (AP) —

FOR some weeks past, it has been evident in Washington that the U.S. Administration was becoming increasingly responsive to the press and public opinion, especially through the politicians.

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and Mr. Walter Robertson, an Assistant Secretary of State, both old friends of the General, were hastily dispatched to Formosa.

When, however, Mr. Chou En-lai said on April 23 that "the Chinese Government is willing to talk at all times and enter into bilateral negotiations with the United States Government to discuss the question of releasing tension in the Formosa area," Mr. Dulles, who had all the threads in his hands, was somewhat surprised at his island in Liao.

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## HEARD ABROAD

Diplomacy is a splendid art. — Mr. Anthony Eden.

Our planet is really too small to require anything better than about 500 million of us. — Mr. Igor I. Sikorsky, helicopter constructor.

People will have lunch, certainly, but they will also visit the museums, the cathedral and the churches. — Quaker on Theresienstadt.

If you add up American efficiency and the plus German economy, you will have a long-term claim of China to Formosa. — Mr. T.S. Eliot.

We should not assume that in order to understand a work of art it is always necessary to know the history of the artist. — Mr. T.S. Eliot.

I can make a man with a better backbone out of a banana. — U.S. Representative, Emanuel Celler, speaking of Mr. John Foster Dulles.

To divide and conquer is not yet obsolete strategy. — Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

It is already possible to make a trip from the moon to the earth. The journey to the moon is a long-term claim of China to Formosa. — Mr. Richard C. Wood, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

So badly received in Washington as it was at Bandung. That night Senator Walter George, the Democratic Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in an important speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors: "I say we ought to be willing to talk with the Chinese People's Republic or their leaders, because we certainly owe a high obligation to all mankind everywhere." The following day, Mr. Chou En-lai reiterated his proposal, repeating almost verbatim the Dulles-Born formula, namely, that the question of releasing tension in the Formosa area could be separated from the long-term claim of China to Formosa. Reports began to reach Washington of the efforts of Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, to rectify the State Department's blunder and keep the door open for eventual direct negotiations between the United States and the Chinese. Four days later, Mr. Dulles announced, publicly, for the first time, the important change in the American position.

Mr. Dulles has, of course, hedged his acceptance of bilateral American-Chinese negotiations with conditions. There must be an assurance of China's good faith, and that she is not merely playing a propaganda game. For would the United States negotiate with a state aimed at its head.

Moreover, Mr. Dulles's formula for excluding the Nationalists from direct Chinese-American negotiations is a typically complicated one. American willingness to exclude them will apply only as far as a cease-fire would involve the United States, which has a broad defense commitment in that area, but not where it affects Nationalist interests.

Mr. Dulles's announcement will bring an explosion from the Republic of China. There may be a serious crisis in making General Chiang Kai-shek accept this shift in American policy. It was there was in making President Syngman Rhee accept a similar shift towards "disengagement" in Korea 18 months ago. It was at all clear under what guarantees the off-shore islands can be given up, but there is little doubt that the new shift of emphasis in American Far Eastern policy is permanent, and the Democrats can pride themselves on having made their views so strongly felt.

## What's New?

By BARRY BEN-AMOT

WE'RE not yet through with Independence Day. It is almost impossible to realize how much has been achieved here without looking through the daily papers which announced the establishment of the State of Israel.

When news of the State of Israel was made in the Tel Aviv Museum on Friday, May 14, 1948, the papers could not wait, of course, report it until Sunday.

The "Palestine Post











## POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

### ~~~~~ Radio Review ~~~~~

#### *Hebrew by Shock Method*

Dr. Kamrat takes an outstanding radio personality because he is an actor as well as a teacher. His shock method of teaching, which has proved so successful in the classroom, is transferable to the radio, given the right person to put it over; and there can be no doubt that he is the best person to undertake this best. His enthusiasm is communicable, and he is one of the few people who can continue to be interesting over the air for more than five minutes. It is true that he has a pupil—a very necessary adjunct and very wise one—who can take over his role for long periods on end.

## ON THE AIR

## CHESS

Shaw wrote like a Shavian hero; sane and true to the point of bluntness and cruelty. His letter in reply to Mrs. Patrick Campbell's note that her son had been killed in the war had a powerful impact with its sweeping-aside of all convention in order to condemn the uselessness of war. Equally moving in a different way were the pathetic beatings of Mrs. Patrick Campbell in her old age, and her bitter

SS May 4, 1954

0:06+ : 1:00 0:00 : 17:32 Bed  
 18:04 Rds: 19:03 Rds: 20: Rds:  
 R:02: 21:R:02 K:R: 22:K: Kof: 23:  
 K:R:04: 24:R:03 Bed - draw agreed.  
 Game No. 44  
 White: Geller Black: Smyslov  
 1.Kt3:04 2.c4:c3 3.Q4:K4 4.K:Rd5  
 d:c3 5.d4:Bd3 6.c3:c4 7.f3:04 Bb4:  
 8.0-0 K:Rd7 9.Qc3:0-0 10.0-0 B:R4  
 11.Bd3 K:Rd7 12.Bd4 B:R4 13.c4:Kt3:  
 14.K:R5 c:d 15.B:f3 c:d 16.Qc4  
 Qb6: 17.K:Rd3 R:c3 18.K:Rd B:c7  
 19.Qh4 B:c7 20.Q:R5 g:h 21.Q:h  
 Qc4 22.Qh4 R:c4 23.Q:h4  
 The only move and right on time. All  
 other moves give Black a winning

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## The Logic Of Science

AL SHIVAT HA-MADA (On the Method of Science) By Joseph Ben-Zvi. Cheshbon, Tel Aviv, 1965.

During the last few decades much has been written on scientific method. Since Pearson's "Grammar of Science" (1929) and Duhem's "The Aim and Structure of Physical Theory" (1906) the market has been flooded with expositions on this subject. While the majority of these publications aims at a popularization of science or appeals to the professional reader, this book by the headmaster of the Real Secondary School in Haifa — the first of its kind in Hebrew — is designed for a more elementary but no less important purpose: based on a series of lectures to high-school students it tries to acquaint the reader with the fundamental questions of scientific procedure and to arouse his interest in the problems of scientific method.

Backed by wide experience in teaching and education and interested in the training of future scientists, Joseph Ben-Zvi wrote this book to fill an important gap in the didactic literature of our time. It is an established fact that our high-school graduates leave school equipped, at best, with some accumulated knowledge of numerous items in the natural sciences, but without a clear conception of their logical interrelations and the scientific method. This book tries to provide a unified approach to the logical structure of science. This is carried out by an exposition of the logical foundations of the methods of scientific inference, probability and reliability. Needless to say that reading the book does not make a scientist. Nor has the author such ambitious aims in view. The present reviewer disagrees with the author on the possibility that studying the book can offer an explanation "how the laws, generalizations, and results of science have been arrived at. Any analysis of scientific reasoning must remain an artificial reconstruction of a spontaneous, evolutionary and creative process. Scientific concepts, in the words of Einstein, "are free creations of the human mind, and are not, however it may seem, determined by the external world." Yet it is our obligation to understand and to explain how these products of ingenuity have been integrated into the general frame of human experience to form a consistent body of knowledge. For science is the attempt to make the chaotic diversity of our sense experience correspond to a logically uniform system of thought," to quote Einstein once more.

**System of Thought**  
This obligation and its educational implications justify the publication of the present book, and the author's emphasis on the fact that this system of knowledge does not possess absolute certainty increases the educational value of his study considerably.

The text is organized in nine chapters. It opens with an introduction classifying the various sciences and clarifying some fundamental concepts of scientific methodology. The next two chapters discuss the nature of logical deduction, distinguishing between the postulation-deductive nature of mathematics and the inductive character of natural science. The following two chapters deal with induction and theory construction. After a treatment of methods of verification, the book concludes with a discussion of determinism in which the author delimitates the validity of laws of nature to science to only one aspect of our existence, thus reserving room for religion and ethics in our life. A valuable feature is the selection of exercises and problems, not beyond the prospective reader. The author has succeeded admirably in keeping his book at the intermediate level, although terms and symbols are carefully defined and there is practically no loose use of terms. In short, the author has rendered a valuable service to present-day educational literature.

**MAX JAMMER**

### Dutch Near East Studies

The Dutch Society for the Study of the Ancient Near East "De Oriëntale Genootschap" has added another to its valuable series of publications. It is "Phoenix," the first issue of which appeared in April. Edited by Dr. C. Hillet, it gives accounts of the most recent archaeological and related discoveries in the various countries of the Near East. The first issue contains articles on the excavations at Tell el-Faraj during the campaigns of 1963, 1962 and 1961, as published by Claude A. Schaeffer in Syria; on the Canaanite sanctuary at Nahariya, excavated in the summer of 1964 by the Israel Government Department of Antiquities; on the excavation at Kalbi-Nimrod by Professor Malhotra in 1949-1953, as published in "Iraq"; on a forthcoming Assyrian archaeological expedition to Ephesus; on the discovery of a prehistoric culture in Northern Iraq and on the recent discovery of a fragment of the Gilgamesh epic at Megiddo. **H.B.**

### Publications Received

Frederick, R.R., The Response Literature. Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia.  
Levinson, R.R., Jewish Adventure in America. Bloch, New York.  
Schlesinger, R., Goliat in Paradise. Tamm, Munich.  
Schoen, R. (Ed.), The Zionist Movement in the New Era. General Zionist Federation, N.Y.  
KERNER  
Pines, D., Ma'at ha'Or (What and Who). Amichai.  
Wahel, M., T'almud ha'Tanach (Mystery of the Pivotal Canon). Amichai.  
Arnon, Y., Eilat Nechot (Weapons). Amichai.  
Cherasko, L., T'muna (Orphan). Amichai.  
Wahel, M., Shilsha Hittim (Three Arrows and a Spade). Gadliel.  
Shteyn, Y., Mitzvat (Responsibilities for Children). Vol. II. Amichai.  
Wahel, M., and M. Shtetl (Amichai).  
Amit, A., T'almud ha'Or (What and Who). Amichai.  
Amit, A., T'almud ha'Or (What and Who). Amichai.

## ECONOMIC AID AND POLITICAL RIVALRY

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

THE FUTURE OF UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES (Political and Economic Development). By Eugene Staley. Harper, New York, 410 pp. \$10.00.

During the past few years a whole literature on underdeveloped countries has come into being. It reflects the growing importance of these countries in world affairs, and the realization that their future is a vital matter for the future of Western civilization.

It has also been realized that Communism constitutes a major challenge in this field. It offers a social change, a quicker solution to economic and social problems, relying on direct, forcible methods, by-passing the slow process of human freedom. Providing a dramatic theory of history and human progress, it has particular attraction for the intelligentsia in these countries, promising a short circuit to historical processes: by setting power in a backward country and proceeding directly to state transformation of its society, the stage of capitalism may be skipped. Marx's predictions have not proved to be correct as far as the most developed industrial countries are concerned. But in the backward countries, on the other hand, there are far better chances not to overthrow the present regimes: They are the "weakest link" of the non-Communist world. A resolute minority, using science, power, and this could cause a tremendous shift in the strategic balance, strengthening the Communist camp and weakening the West for the final struggle.

The germs of this Communist theory can be traced back to the 30's, but it was only in 1946/47 that it became generally accepted. At about the same time, Western observers became generally aware of the problem, and President Truman's "Point Four" was the outcome of the conviction that something should be done about it. But early thinking on these issues in the West was terribly confused, based more or less on the assumption that economic development, increased productivity, and a higher living standard, was all that mattered. Everything else, it was thought, would follow more or less automatically. The American theory then was crudely Marxist, putting main or even exclusive stress on economic factors, while the Communist theory stressed the political considerations were of equal if not greater importance. The belief in progress is a dangerous thing, and it is dangerous, and harping on the "national liberation" - cum - independence.

**Round the Bookshops**

### Hebrew

Thorndike and the Jewish Studies seem to have united the same psychological principles with regard to education and adjustment. Uriel Akavia, in his book "The Jewish Mind" (How to Succeed in Your Studies; Shirei, IL1500) gives a list of epigrams by each of the above. They differ only in style and formulation. Akavia's book provides a guide for parents and teachers for elementary school pupils; also for Secondary School students. General educational problems of the Jewish people are subjects for the sixth grade are some of the pointers included in Akavia's book. (Guide to the Sixth Grade, IL1500). Edited by Ya'acov Levy and Uri Akavia. The book also contains notes on the teachers' education at the intermediate level, although terms and symbols are carefully defined and there is practically no loose use of terms. In short, the author has rendered a valuable service to present-day educational literature.

### Negov and Homeland

Shlomo Tanny gives us a picture of the Negov from the point of view of military operations. His Shilsha Hittim (Three Arrows and a Spade, Gadliel, IL1500), is a review of the three main drives during the War of Liberation which have been summed up as "Yotv" (otherwise known as "The Ten Plagues"), "Horev" (The Three Arrows), and "Uvra" (Fact - i.e., the drive to Eilat). In addition he also explains the non-warlike measures taken to do with the Negov, but in the area from centuries-long neglect.

HaNegov, edited by Yitzhak Tanny, and published by the JNF Youth and Histadrut Department, is part of a Homeland Library which aims to present material for practical study of all parts of the country. This particular volume, as the title would indicate, deals with the Negov, its nature and landscape, its history and its rehabilitation. Now Gadliel (Gadliel and Gadliel, IL1500) has nothing in particular to do with the Negov, but in the story of a man who has been here for a long time and who relates and analyzes the various periods through which the country has passed. He lives somewhere in the Sharon Plain and his name is Shmuel Bakli.

Not too far removed from the above scene is Abraham Cohen's discussion of HaMizrah ha'Arvi (The Arab East; Shirei, IL1500). The work is dedicated to Hayim Margalit-Havari, the late protagonist of Arab-Jewish rapprochement. Cohen's is a serious work and deserves serious and lengthy consideration.

### Great Scholar's Legacy

From the legacy of the late Professor Shmuel Anaf comes "T'almud ha'Or" (What and Who). The book is a series of lectures delivered at the Hebrew University. Anaf, who was a profound scholar and a prolific writer, was one of the great scholars of Hebrew Culture and Education, the History of the Jewish and Jewish Jurisprudence.

dence" theme is more important at present than a rise in labour productivity.

Both Staley's book and the collection of essays edited by Hossain belong to a later period, when it had been realized already that productivity was as important but not decisive, and that, generally speaking, "economic development" doesn't necessarily make a people that the political consequences of the modernization of the economies of backward countries are not at all predictable, and that the adoption of the technology of the West may well be accompanied by a negation of the political ideas and social techniques of the West.

Dr. Staley's survey is based on discussions with a study group of the American Council on Foreign Relations (the editors of the quarterly "Foreign Affairs") and is a good general outline of the problems of economic development and Communism's roads to development. Some of the issues, such as capital formation in backward countries, population problems, or agrarian reform have been dealt with at greater length in special studies. But Staley's book is an undoubted merit of putting the theory of the experts into a wider political perspective, in which economic development is not a cure-all — a means, but not an end.

Some of the essays in Hossain's book are brilliant. Alexander Gerachonik's "Economic backwardness in historical perspective" and Morris Waisel's "Appeal of Communism to Underdeveloped Countries" which have already been reprinted several times since the publication of the book, are undoubtedly an excellent introduction to the cultural aspects of economic development.

Unfortunately it must be doubted whether economists and political scientists will be able to make much of the book. The language is in terms of practical conclusions. The vocabulary of the anthropologists is not readily understood by economists. M.J. Levy, for instance, needs 18 words for the title of her short essay "Some Sources Of The Communist Theory Of Development Of Relatively Non-Industrialized Societies To Those Of Highly Industrialized Societies". The book is full of such long and heavy sentences, and in spite of containing much interesting and useful material, it is too heavy, and too long, to read.

In that book he popularized his theory that most of our domestic dogs are descended from jackals, with the exception of Alsatians, Chows, and a few others whom he calls "Rupus dogs". This theory was vehemently attacked by zoologists, and the book is now being reissued. They say all dogs are descended from wolves. In the

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ALISA HERMAN-SHEK; RENDEZVOUS IN GHETTO (Theromast, 1944)

## LIFE WITH DOGS

By Edward Lorenz. Translated by A. Eisenberger. The author. — Methuen, London, 1965, 128 pp. 12s.

Professor Lorenz is famous among scientists and animal lovers for his studies of animal behavior. In fact, next to Tinbergen he is probably the greatest living animal psychologist. He also has a special interest in the behavior of dogs, and his first book, "The Dog's Mind" (King Solomon's Ring), came out in 1944. It was a popular book, and it was the first of a series of books on the behavior of animals. The second book, "The Dog's Mind" (King Solomon's Ring), came out in 1944. It was a popular book, and it was the first of a series of books on the behavior of animals.

This writer has not the equipment to judge between the two schools; it is only fair to say that, convincing though Professor Lorenz's theory is, it is not yet accepted. A good many zoologists, however, are descended from jackals, and the book is a must for people who keep dogs of these and one chapter (training) can be called a manual for dog-keepers.

Apart from these two crimes, the book is a mine of information on the ground of animal behavior. It is a must for people who keep dogs of these and one chapter (training) can be called a manual for dog-keepers.

PAULA ARNOLD

### Comparative Proverbs

By LURAT SE (Paralel Proverbs). By Lurati Se. Tel Aviv, 1965. 128 pp. 12s.

Israel Cohen, Editor of "HaPolet Ha'arzi", has rendered writers and translators a distinct service by compiling this work in three languages — Hebrew, English and German. This, undoubtedly, has been an arduous undertaking, since rendering a proverb or a saying from one language into another is not merely a matter of translation but one of empathy with the spirit and the background of the people with whom they have originated.

The compiler must be at home in universal history and literature and, in addition, he must have at least a nodding acquaintance with the intricacies of folk-lore. The slightest lapse in any of these spheres is apt to expose him to severe criticism. He must, moreover, be able to determine the origin of the proverb dealt with.

In successfully avoiding so many pitfalls, and although his work cannot lay claim to completeness, Mr. Cohen has done an admirable job.

**M. FRANKEL**



DINNUR; RENDEZVOUS IN GHETTO (Theromast, 1944)

## FROM MENDELE TO STEINBERG

By HANCOCK U. HEBALOW

try to live down the shame of his own son's intermarriage, of the atmosphere in which the impact of Hitlerism on a young man and a young woman. There is humor in the volume, too, when the young hero (whose name, curiously, happens to be Dan Akavia) is asked: "What's a Jew?" He replies: "I'm a Jew." But then another lad enquires: "What's the difference?" To which the answer is given: "They put 'a' in what they pray, we take them off."

There have been many books devoted to the writer's recall of his youth. Dan Akavia's book is different in this respect: It is written by a Jew, and it does not find his Jewishness a heavy pack on his slim shoulders. He helps to illuminate the meaning of Judaism to a younger generation, and does so with sharp insight and with warmth.

When Milton Steinberg wrote "As a Driven Leaf," an historical novel about Eliahu ben Ahrabah, it was his first foray into the field of fiction. It remained his only novel. But Rabbi Steinberg was a man of ideas, and he wrote a number of books on Jewish thought, the conflict between Judaism and Hellenism, the

ment somehow contained one powerful and positive attitude, namely that great individuals have the strength to arouse Messianic fervor and thus hasten the redemption. Apart from this recognition, the author believed that three factors were the ideological cornerstones of those who chose the path of the savior: the sin of Galt, the sin of the savior, and the value of the Talmud and his task in accelerating the Redemption.

Among the many sages who chose the path of the savior, the author mentions Rabbi Eliyahu from Irmil: "The children of Israel wait to delay their journey to Eretz Israel simply because of greed for money..." In his chapters on the "Origin of Hellenism," Dinnur elaborates especially the social and Messianic moments that operated in the process of the movement's spread. He is very convincing, and yet anxious, theories on the concept of "redemption" during the period of early Enlightenment, and in the struggle for emancipation.

Professor Dinnur's encyclopedic knowledge is at its height in his chapters on the history of Jewish thought, and in the struggle for emancipation. He is very convincing, and yet anxious, theories on the concept of "redemption" during the period of early Enlightenment, and in the struggle for emancipation.

**H. ALBU**

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### To Non-Party Workers of the Histadrut

### To Members of the Free Professions

On May 3 you will cast your ballot and thereby help mould the future character of the Histadrut.

**HAOVED HAZIONI, THE PROGRESSIVE LIST** calls upon you to give your vote to its candidates.

What is the Hoved Hazioni constantly fighting for and what will it continue to fight for inside the Histadrut?

**A. FOR RETAINING ONLY TRADE UNION AND LAND SETTLEMENT MATTERS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE HISTADRUT AND RELINQUISHING NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE STATE.**

1. The Histadrut must strive for the taking over by Government of the essential social services, as to other well organized countries.

**A NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE**, maintained jointly by the State, employers and employees, is the demand of the hour.

2. Allocation of employment must be removed completely from the influence of political parties. The present state of affairs produces, among those seeking employment, a state of fear from party representatives and pressure groups.

**ONLY A GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE** operating under the supervision and control of the State Comptroller, will ensure a fair distribution of jobs.

**B. FOR A NEW WAGE POLICY**  
The present wage policy as practiced by the Histadrut, does not meet two basic requirements:

1. It is not commensurate with the economic capacity of the Israel economy.

2. It discriminates against 70% of the working population and members of the free professions and does not provide incentive.

**HAOVED HAZIONI DEMANDS THAT PAYMENT OF THE COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCE BE CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF THE TOTAL WAGE, THAT AN INCREASE BE GRANTED BETWEEN THE VARIOUS GRADES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE WAGE RATES, IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE SPECIALIZATION AND A READINESS TO ACCEPT EMPLOYMENT IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS. ALSO, A BASIC CHANGE IN THE WAGES OF THE WORKERS IN THE FREE PROFESSIONS MUST BE EFFECTED.**

**C. HAOVED HAZIONI WILL FIGHT FOR GREATER DEMOCRACY WITHIN THE HISTADRUT.**

1. With the expansion of the Histadrut, the time has come to restructure its basic organizational units and to invest the work of its executive authority. WORKERS' COUNCILS, TRADE COUNCILS, MUST DEVELOP FROM EXECUTIVE ARMS INTO THE NUCLEI OF HISTADRUT DEMOCRACY.

2. The Histadrut must be general in content as well as in name. The use of the Histadrut designation in the Municipal Councils constitutes an affront against its "general" character. OUR DEMAND IS — ROOT OUT POLITICS FROM THE HISTADRUT IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN ITS "GENERAL" CHARACTER.

3. The working sector has lost its cooperative nature and has been turned into a centralized-administrative economy. HAOVED HAZIONI DEMANDS THE PARTICIPATION OF THE WORKERS IN HISTADRUT ENTERPRISES, IN THEIR PROFITS AND IN THEIR MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS A POLICY OF CONSISTENT PRICE REDUCTION OF ALL HISTADRUT-PRODUCED GOODS. "HAVER" YOUR DEMAND IS FOR A LABOUR FEDERATION, GENERAL, DEMOCRATIC AND EIGHTH!

VOTE FOR HAOVED HAZIONI — THE PROGRESSIVE LIST

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**LEO BETTER**

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## THE WORLD OF YESTERDAY—

long lost and forgotten times. But looking at snapshots you took then, you'll remember people and things you hadn't thought of in years — memories you wouldn't want to miss. There's always something to photograph — you won't regret it.

**Photo Brenner**  
31 BEN NECHALUTZ HAIFA

## Today's Post Bag

## THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair.  
 outlook for Sabbath: Fair.

	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	60	65	68	65
Tel Aviv	60	65	68	65
Haifa	58	63	66	63
Natanya	58	63	66	63
Tel Aviv Port	58	63	66	63
Lydda Airport	58	63	66	63
Jerusalem	60	65	68	65
Haifa	58	63	66	63
Natanya	58	63	66	63
Tel Aviv Port	58	63	66	63
Lydda Airport	58	63	66	63

(A) Humidity at 8 a.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum temp. (D) Maximum temp. expected today

A PARTY of 37 pilgrims from Austria — and one from West Germany — crossed the lines into Jordan at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday evening after a three-day tour of the country organized by Travex, the group was led by Father Otto Sauermaier, Commissioner for the Holy Land in Vienna.

THE CONSTRUCTION of 2,500 housing units as part of the 1953/54 budget for immigrant housing was begun this month. Of these, 800 are being built by Amiad and 1,500 by the Housing Division of the Ministry of Labour. The units are intended for persons now living in squalor.

BUILDING of the second phase of the Popular Housing project comprising 40 housing units got under way in Safed yesterday. Each unit will cost 115,000 with tenants receiving a 115,000 mortgage.

THREE NEW roads, donated by British Jewry, will be planted today at Zecharya village, in the presence of the British Ambassador, Mr. John W. Nichols. They will bear the names of the Federation of Women Zionists of Great Britain; the Daughters of Zion; Federation of Manchester; and Magistrate Emanuel Radford and Mrs. Radford of Manchester.

THE OMAR Mosque in Ramle, originally built as a church by Richard Coeur de Lion and turned into a mosque after the Arab conquest, has recently been restored by the Public Works Department. The mosque was in danger of collapse and the walls had to be rebuilt.

THE LIST submitted by the General Jewish Party for the Be'er Sheva Labour Council election on Sunday has been rejected because of irregularities. The Progressive Party list of Haim Haxoni is also being examined.

DAUD EL ABDUL, his wife and three children, of Haifa, were taken to hospital yesterday with stomach poisoning after eating Arab-produced cheese. The parents were sent home after treatment, but the children were transferred from the Rambam to the treatment hospital for surgery.

"HEALTH WEEK" began in Acre schools yesterday.

"UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS" The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra achieved an unprecedented success at its first performance in Sweden in Malmö last Wednesday night, in the course of its European tour.

Claims IL100,000 For Injuries TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A claim for IL100,000 damages for injuries sustained in a motor car accident was submitted to the District Court here today by Mrs. F. Dickstein, wife of the director of Ampal against Avraham Cohen, of Herzliya, and the Migdal and Sahar insurance companies of Tel Aviv.

Mrs. Dickstein said that she was a passenger in a car being driven by Mr. Cohen on the Natanya-Tel Aviv road on May 16, 1952. As a result of an accident, which she alleged was due to his negligence, she suffered serious injuries. Despite lengthy hospital treatment, she had been left permanently crippled, nervous and dejected.

Mr. & Mrs. Aaron Jeremitsky, Erwin Singer  
Tel Aviv Tel Aviv  
are happy to announce the Engagement of their children  
Gideon and Bracha

THE WEDDING OF  
Monica Kohen to Josef Schubert  
Jerusalem Haifa  
will take place on May 14, 1953, 7:00 p.m. at 12 noon.  
at the home of Mrs. Thelma Yellin,  
Ruhav Shalom (near Zion Cinema), Jerusalem.  
This is the only invitation.

ONLY INTIMATION  
Clara Poliakoff Chaim Aschheim  
Araby invite all their friends, relatives and acquaintances to their  
Wedding Ceremony  
which will take place on May 10, 1953 at 6 p.m. at Baitch's,  
Mishken Shalom, near Beit Hachorin, Ramat Chai 601/4.

## U.J.A. Income Rises in U.S.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The United Jewish Appeal collected \$20m. in the U.S. during the first four months of 1953, as against \$16m. during the same period last year, Dr. Gloria Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, said today on his return from a seven-week visit to Morocco, the U.S. and Britain.

He addressed numerous audiences in the U.S. on behalf of the UJA and had a number of meetings with the new UJA Director, Mr. Herbert Friedman, of Milwaukee. According to Dr. Josephthal, the increase in UJA contributions was due to the favourable economic position in the U.S.; the "annual ability and devotion" of the new chairman, Mr. Josephthal, and the "Bond Drive interference."

## 'Only Immigration'

"I do not think anyone could succeed in persuading American Jewry that there is a state of emergency in Israel," he said. "The only factor with any influence on the increase in immigration is the economic position in the U.S."

Dr. Josephthal said he had examined the feasibility of setting up a consortium of a number of American banks and insurance companies for an "Immigrants to Israel" enterprise, but that it was still in the experimental stage. However, he added, "I have hopes that this consortium will begin to operate during 1955."

With regard to the J.P.A. in Britain, Dr. Josephthal said that although there were no large jumps in income as in the U.S., he expected an increase of a quarter million dollars over last year.

## Protectionists Want 'Too Much'

HAIFA, Thursday. — "Some Israeli enterprises are now presenting the Government for protection not only against foreign competition, but even against competition by local firms — This is too much," warned the Minister of Commerce, Mr. P. Bernstein, at the opening of the new plant of the "Palestine Edible Products Ltd., makers of Blue Band Margarine, in the presence of the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, and many guests here this morning.

To mark the opening, Blue Band has offered two IL200 scholarships for girl students in the field of nutrition and cooking. Mr. E. Z. Telchuk, the firm's general manager, announced. The employees are marking the occasion by planting 50 trees for the J.N.F.

DAYAN ADDRESSES NEW PILOTS Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan stressed their important role in the defence of the country, when addressing the newly graduated pilots at a parade held yesterday at an Israel Air-force base.

"I hope that all of you will remain in the regular armed forces, since you belong to the ranks of those young people who consider it a privilege and duty to serve the country, finding satisfaction in discharging one of the most faithful tasks in the life of our nation," the Chief of Staff said.

The Commander of the Air Force, Aluf David Talmon, General Lankin, V. Ben-Zion, Commander of the U.S. Civil Air Patrol, Air Force officers and families of the graduating pilots were present.

SECOND WIN FOR ISRAELI PING-PONGERS PRETORIA, Thursday (Reuters). — The touring Israeli tennis team last night beat Northern Transvaal by seven matches to none.

Y. L. WOHLMAN, 75 The writer and journalist, Yehuda L. Wohlman, died yesterday in Tel Aviv at the age of 75. Wohlman, who first immigrated to this country in 1908, had been a writer for various Jewish publications in Poland, and after his arrival here he became very active in the Polish Immigrants' Organization. He lived in the U.S. during World War II and returned to this country in 1949.

SALES PARENTS GITED NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuters). — Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Salk, parents of Dr. Jonas Salk, discoverer of the polio vaccine, today were named "Jewish Parents of the Year" by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

## NOAH WAS FIRST TO SEND LETTER

## Jerusalem Post Reporter

"I think the first man who had something to do with the Post was Noah, when he sent out the dove, and received the olive branch," replied said President, Eliahu Ben-Zvi, when a collection of Israeli stamps was presented to him by the Minister of Posts, Dr. Y. Burg, and the Director General of the Ministry, Mr. H. Ben-Zion.

The collection has a nominal value of about IL400, but its philatelic worth is estimated at between IL1,000-IL1,400. Dr. Burg, in making the presentation, said that the collection covered 121 types of Israeli stamps, before the issue of the "Davar" type printed in the days of the underground to the latest Independence Day stamp.

He added that the next stamp to be published would be the Youth Aliya stamp, while a new set showing the symbols of the tribes of Israel would shortly replace the coins set.

President Ben-Zvi, acknowledging the gift, said that he regarded the album as a symbol not only of the past and present, but also of the future. He recalled that the idea of Israeli stamps had been dreamed of by the Post-master of the Turkish Post Office in the Mesh Shekima quarters of Jerusalem, Eliahu Ben-Zvi, who had used a Hebrew cancellation stamp.

The ceremony was held in the presence of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Sharett, the Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Herzog, the British Ambassador and Mrs. John W. Nichols, Mrs. Eliahu Ben-Zvi, wife of the Israeli Ambassador to Great Britain, the Chairman of the Jewish National Fund's Board of Directors and Mrs. A. Granot, Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, Dr. Haim Kagan, Chairman of the WIZO Child Welfare Department, Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Development, Government officials and leaders of WIZO in this country and abroad.

The audience included 400 members of the Federation of Women Zionists of Great Britain and Israel, and the 12,000 who had contracted and equipped the Home.

"In this work, you have obtained the right to be called the WIZO delegates," the President Ben-Zvi told the British WIZO delegates. "The upbringing of children and the building of Jerusalem. He approached the delegates who had not only donated the money and services for the construction of the new building but had themselves come to 're-live with us' in the opening of the Home."

Chief Rabbi Herzog extended his "heartfelt blessing" to both British Jewry who had made the building possible and the staff of physicians and doctors who would work "for the well-being of one future generation."

Mr. Nichols, in a short address, quoted the maxim "He who plants for pleasure, plants flowers; he who plants for his children, plants trees," and he who planted for posterity plants men."

He noted that the care and attention devoted to children both in the country and in the Diaspora was yet another link between the two countries.

Five Years of Labour The five years of labour by the British Jewry in Jerusalem, though weary, washed up after a Baby Home function, and the weather women who could have chosen pleasure but chose to work, was described by Mrs. Tina Block, Chairman of the Federation. "Our gratitude goes to you for enabling us to translate our love for Israel into the construction of this Home," she stated.

Dr. Granot spoke on the construction of the J.N.F. in Jerusalem and the individual care which would be given to the orphans and neglected children up to the age of six, who will be transferred from their temporary homes to the new building at the beginning of June.

The children stricken since the outbreak of the Home building were met by Mrs. Eliahu Ben-Zvi, Vice-Chairman of the Federation, who said that the Home was established in 1948, when she was a resident of Jerusalem.

The flag of Israel and Great Britain flew side by side over the five-story stone structure.

The gathering presided over by Mrs. Rebecca, President of World WIZO, opened with a silent standing tribute to the late Rosh Wollstein, who directed the Home for many years.

125 PEDESTRIAN violations were among the 241 traffic offences recorded by the police during the 48-hour period ending at noon yesterday. Among the others were 24 for excessive speeding and 22 for dangerous driving.

MAZAR RE-ELECTED Prof. Dr. R. Mazar, President of the Hebrew University and Rector since 1952, has been re-elected Rector for a further period of two years.

A LOCALLY made cooking gas stove for public kitchens has been put on the market. The American Gas Company has announced.

## 'Significant Prospects of Oil'

Jerusalem Post Bureau KURNUB, Thursday. — The prospect of striking oil at the Kurnub site in the Great Maqtesh has improved from one in 50, to one in five during the past 48 hours, according to engineers of the Pan-Israel oil company and the Israeli-Mediterranean company, the American concessionaires jointly operating on the site.

The giant million dollar rig, which was erected a month ago, and began drilling a fortnight ago, has already penetrated a "significant petroleum gas deposit" at a depth of only 700 feet. The flow of gas — an ethane-methane mixture reflecting a hydro-carbon origin — was registered for twelve hours until it could be sealed off. Now, all drilling has stopped while protective casing is being installed. This is the first time that gas of this composition has been registered in Israel, Mr. H. Harris, the company's assistant geologist, claims.

On Monday, after the protective casing has been properly sealed, a 20-foot long core of the soil structure will be extracted and examined by geologists on the spot to evaluate the extent, if any, of oil saturation in it.

CHEAPER BEER The Government will not allow any increase in the price of beer, but plans to reduce the excise from 25 to 15 per cent a bottle. It is expected from an authoritative source.

The Swiss Kleinfurthschneiders  
Tickets: R.O.A. Stage, Tel Aviv, Radio-Union, Tel Aviv.

Tomorrow, Saturday, May 7  
2 Performances  
8.45 and 9.15 p.m.

THE SWISS  
Kleinfurthschneiders  
Tickets: R.O.A. Stage, Tel Aviv, Radio-Union, Tel Aviv.

## WIZO Baby Home Opened in J'lem

## Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two rows of 30 student nurses in white starched uniforms flanked the entrance to the courtyard of the new WIZO Baby Home in the Beit Hakerem quarter of Jerusalem yesterday afternoon as over a thousand guests gathered for the inauguration of the Home and its adjacent Rosa Wollstein Baby Nurse School.

The ceremony was held in the presence of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Sharett, the Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Herzog, the British Ambassador and Mrs. John W. Nichols, Mrs. Eliahu Ben-Zvi, wife of the Israeli Ambassador to Great Britain, the Chairman of the Jewish National Fund's Board of Directors and Mrs. A. Granot, Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, Dr. Haim Kagan, Chairman of the WIZO Child Welfare Department, Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Development, Government officials and leaders of WIZO in this country and abroad.

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SALES PARENTS GITED NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuters). — Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Salk, parents of Dr. Jonas Salk, discoverer of the polio vaccine, today were named "Jewish Parents of the Year" by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

Y. L. WOHLMAN, 75 The writer and journalist, Yehuda L. Wohlman, died yesterday in Tel Aviv at the age of 75. Wohlman, who first immigrated to this country in 1908, had been a writer for various Jewish publications in Poland, and after his arrival here he became very active in the Polish Immigrants' Organization. He lived in the U.S. during World War II and returned to this country in 1949.

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## Jewish Tourists Here From Jordan

## Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two Jewish tourists from Gali, Eliahu Ben-Zvi and Eva Feinberg, came across the lines at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday morning from Jordan with the full knowledge of the Jordan authorities. This is the first time that Jews have been publicly permitted to enter the country and cross over to Israel.

The couple, who had missed their connection from Cairo to Israel via Cyprus, accepted a suggestion that they proceed by air to the Old City and from there to Israel through Mandelbaum Gate, this evening, to arrive a long delay.

The Treasury is now considering permitting Israel residents to receive foreign currency from abroad to hold such funds in a foreign currency account.

The Ministry of Finance official who confirmed this yesterday, said that any decision had yet been taken.

Proponents of the change argue that such a step would encourage savings and reduce inflationary pressures, since foreign exchange received by Israelis, particularly recipients of German restitution, is used largely for the purpose of consumer goods.

LP Records on Way The first shipment of long-playing records under the U.S. Media Guaranty Programme is now on its way to Israel, and the records should be in the shops within the next few weeks. It is learned from an authoritative source.

The \$40,000 shipment consists of only 400 and 127 classical records of several manufacturers. The price range is not yet known, but the records will enjoy the special book rate of 124 per dollar. Unlike books, however, records will be subject to 50 per cent customs duty and 30 per cent purchase tax.

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## IKE'S TARIFF BILL PASSES SENATE

## WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters).

The Senate last night passed President Eisenhower's law tariff trade bill, giving him a first big victory over protectionists trying to block his new liberalized foreign trade programme. The bill was passed by 73 votes to 22.

The cooperation of the Democrats, who were the President's tariff power denied him when his own Republicans Party controlled Congress.

The proposal to limit foreign all imports was regarded as a major test of the Senate's sentiment in the debate. It was defeated on a standing vote.

MISGAV IN LIBERIA The crew of the Israeli naval frigate, Misgav, was held in Monrovia, capital of Liberia, and in Dakar in French West Africa, in the course of his good-will tour of the African coast.

A 21-gun salute greeted the Misgav's arrival on April 18. In Dakar, the frigate was received by the French military authorities.

Attached to France's 1st Fleet, Misgav, who flew special orders from Paris for the occasion, the French High Commissioner of Central and West Africa, and the Supreme Commander of French forces there, visited the ship, which left Dakar on May 3 to the straits of "Haiti" played by a French military band.

Women Who Came To Dinner ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. — A St. Louis magistrate has issued an eviction order against Mrs. Eleanor Harris, who came to dine with Mrs. Fuller Foose yesterday evening after a three-day tour of the country.

Mrs. Foose said that her husband got tired of the guest and left their home never to return. Mrs. Foose herself left last year, but Mrs. Harris stayed on. Now Mrs. Foose wants to sell the house.

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